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SUGAR REPORTS

S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - COMMODITY STABILIZATION SERVICE - SUGAR DIVISION

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MARKET REVIEW

On July 13 cane sugar refiners and beet sugar processors announced that they would take orders on a day-to-day basis for delivery in the Chicago-west territory at 8.50 and 8.30 cents per pound, respectively, although in most instances list prices remained at 8.65 and 8.45 cents. There has been no change in prices in the east where the quoted wholesale price of refined cane sugar has been 8.80 cents per pound since March 15.

Distribution of sugar by primary distributors, which at the end of April was 154 thousand tons behind the same period of 1953, in May and June exceeded last year by 55 and 32 thousand tons, respectively, so that by June 30 distribution this year was only 67 thousand tons less than during the first half of 1953. According to trade sources, users are buying only for current needs. Based on the seasonal pattern of estimated consumption during the most recent five years and taking into account the beet sugar marketed in late 1953 as "constructive" deliveries it would appear that consumption of sugar during January-June has been at an annual rate of approximately 8.4 million tons, as estimated when 1954 sugar requirements were set at 8.2 million tons after due allowance had been made for the large inventories at the beginning of the year.

Marketings by beet sugar processors continue at a high rate, totaling 824 thousand tons for the first 6 months of 1954 or 103 thousand more than during the same period of 1953, while deliveries by other distributors, i.e., refiners, importers and mainland cane mills, were 170 thousand tons behind last year. Early indications last year based on planted acreage were that production of sugar from that sugar beet crop would be considerably less than the statutory quota. However, due to unusually high yields the crop produced almost 100 thousand tons more than the quota. Also, acreage planted to sugar beets in 1954 is 16 percent higher than in 1953. With prospects of an even larger crop in 1954 than in 1953 beet sugar processors are marketing sugar at an accelerated rate.

There has been some recent firming up of prices in the domestic raw sugar market, probably due in part to the continuation of the longshoremen's strike in Puerto Rico which has tied up practically all ports in the Island since late June, and to the arrival in recent weeks of fewer cargoes of Philippine sugar than previously. The price of raw sugar, duty paid at New York, averaged 6.21 cents per pound for the first fifteen days of July, 5 points higher than the June average. However, refiners, whose stocks on July 3 were 695 thousand tons or 50 thousand tons

higher than on June 30, 1953, apparently are not concerned about immediate supplies. Charges against quotas for offshore areas for the first 6 months amounted to 3,330 thousand tons as compared to 3,410 thousand in 1953.

The President of Cuba in late June signed a decree releasing 450 thousand Spanish long tons to the world free quota from the reserve. Prior to the release the Cuban world free quota had been held at 700 thousand Spanish long tons or only 40 percent of the world market quota assigned to Cuba under the International Sugar Agreement. On June 29, Cuban sugar for the world market, which averaged 3.33 cents per pound, f.a.s. Havana, for January-May, fell to 3.17 cents and thereafter continued to decline, reaching 3.05 cents on July 13, 20 points below the bottom of the range specified in the agreement as equitable to both consumers and producers. Early in May the International Sugar Council had reduced export quotas for participating countries to the minimum level provided in the agreement, or 80 percent of the basic quotas. The futures market dropped even more sharply, sugar for October delivery reaching a low of 2.95 cents on July 14. However, some recovery was shown in the next few days in both the spot and futures market.

According to trade sources Cuban sales in the world market were only 1,099 thousand Spanish long tons to June 30, as compared to 1,715 thousand during January-June, 1953. The Commodity Credit Corporation during June and July purchased 45 thousand short tons of refined sugar for shipment to Iran under a Foreign Operations Administration program, 25 thousand from Mexico, 15 thousand from Cuba and 5 thousand from Peru.

See Page 4 for a Comparison of Weekly Average Price of Cuban Raw Sugar for Shipment to U. S. and World Markets, January-July 1954.

Table 1.- Raw sugar quota premium: Comparison of weekly average price of Cuban raw sugar for shipment to United States and world markets, January-July, 1954

Week ended		Price to U. S. 1/	Price to World Market 2/	U. S. Quota Premium
		cents, per pound		
January	1	5.17	3.26	1.91
	8	5.16	3.25	1.91
	15	5.14	3.30	1.84
	22	5.18	3.31	1.87
	29	5.12	3.33	1.79
February	5	5.13	3.41	1.72
	12	5.13	3.40	1.73
	19	5.17	3.38	1.79
	26	5.30	3.38	1.92
March	5	5.32	3.28	2.04
	12	5.38	3.30	2.08
	19	5.30	3.27	2.03
	26	5.22	3.25	1.97
April	2	5.26	3.31	1.95
	9	5.30	3.34	1.96
	16	5.28	3.37	1.91
	23	5.30	3.35	1.95
	30	5.28	3.37	1.91
May	7	5.26	3.35	1.91
	14	5.22	3.32	1.90
	21	5.21	3.30	1.91
	28	5.19	3.31	1.88
June	4	5.21	3.31	1.90
	11	5.30	3.30	2.00
	18	5.28	3.29	1.99
	25	5.29	3.24	2.05
July	2	5.35	3.18	2.17
	9	5.34	3.14	2.20
	16	5.33	3.07	2.26

1/ New York price less duty, freight, and insurance.

2/ F.a.s. Havana, Cuba.

TRENDS IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF SUGAR, UNMIXED CORN SIRUP, AND DEXTROSE 1949 - 1953

The share of sugar in the total sweetener[1/] market has remained remarkably steady at about 89 percent since the end of rationing in the fall of 1947. Corn sirup has filled about 7 percent of the requirements for sweeteners and dextrose 4 percent, (tables 3 and 4). Thus the long time downward trend in the relative importance of sugar in the sweetener market from the mid-1930's through most of the 1940's, and the upward trend in the shares of corn sirup and dextrose have been arrested (figure 1). This conclusion is based on deliveries of sugar, unmixed corn sirup, and dextrose by primary distributors to various types of buyers representing about 97 percent of total deliveries by such distributors. As changes in customers' year-end inventories over a five year period represent only a small percentage of total distribution, this conclusion also stands with respect to consumption.

This arrest of the downward trend in the relative importance of sugar has occurred during a period when the movement of dextrose prices has closely paralleled that of sugar prices, although corn sirup prices have risen at a more rapid rate. The price of corn sirup on a solids basis has been about 26 cents per 100 pounds higher than the price of sugar during the last five years, while, by contrast, it was 46 cents lower during the 1935-39 period.(table 2).

The stability of the share of sugar in the total sweetener market is the aggregate result of increased use of sugar relative to other sweeteners by three types of sugar buyers, practically no changes in the proportionate sugar use by six types of buyers and a decrease of relative sugar use on the part of one type of buyer.

Three types of industrial food processors increased their relative use of sugar and accounted for about 25 percent of the total sugar market in 1953. For beverages, now the largest industrial market for sugar (1.6 billion pounds), sugar's share rose to 95.2 percent in 1953 from 93.0 percent in 1949.

1/ "Sweetener" or sweeteners, as used herein relates to sugar, unmixed corn sirup, and dextrose.

Table 2.-Comparison of prices per 100 pounds of sugar, corn sirup, and dextrose at New York, averages 1935-39 and 1949-53

Period	Refined sugar 1/	Unmixed corn sirup, solids content basis 2/	Dextrose hydrate, solids content basis 2/	Differential, sugar over Unmixed corn sirup	Differential, sugar over Dextrose hydrate
	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
1935-39 av.	4.76	4.30	4.10	0.46	0.66
1949-53 av.	8.34	8.60	7.56	-0.26	0.78
Change in the differential 1949-53 compared with 1935-39				-0.72	0.12

1/ Gross price, including tax
2/ Gross price adjusted to solids content basis

Bakeries and cereal products manufacturers, by far the largest users of dextrose (383 million pounds in 1953) have decreased their relative use of this product from 21.2 percent in 1949 to 18.7 percent in 1953 and increased the relative use of sugar from 73.9 percent to 76.4 percent, but this percentage still remains far below the 88 percent share of sugar in 1935. During 1949-53 the relative use of corn sirup remained about unchanged at 4.8 percent. For multiple and other food uses, composed of meat curing, sirup blending (as distinguished from fountain sirups), and those uses falling in two or more of the categories shown in tables 3 and 4, the relative use of sugar has had the largest increase. Manufacturers of products coming within this group furnished a market for 932 million pounds of sweeteners in 1953 as compared with 716 million pounds in 1949, and sugar's share increased to 64 percent of the total from 56 percent; corn sirup's share decreased to 31 percent from 40 percent, with dextrose supplying the remaining 4 to 5 percent of the market.

About three quarters of the sugar market in 1953 was in those six outlets where the share of sugar remained or because stabilized between 1949 and 1953. Retailers and wholesalers, by far the most important type of buyers are among these six outlets and account for over one half of the entire sugar market. Retailers, wholesalers, hotels, restaurants, and institutions handle

FIGURE I. DELIVERIES OF SUGAR, UNMIXED CORN SIRUP AND DEXTROSE

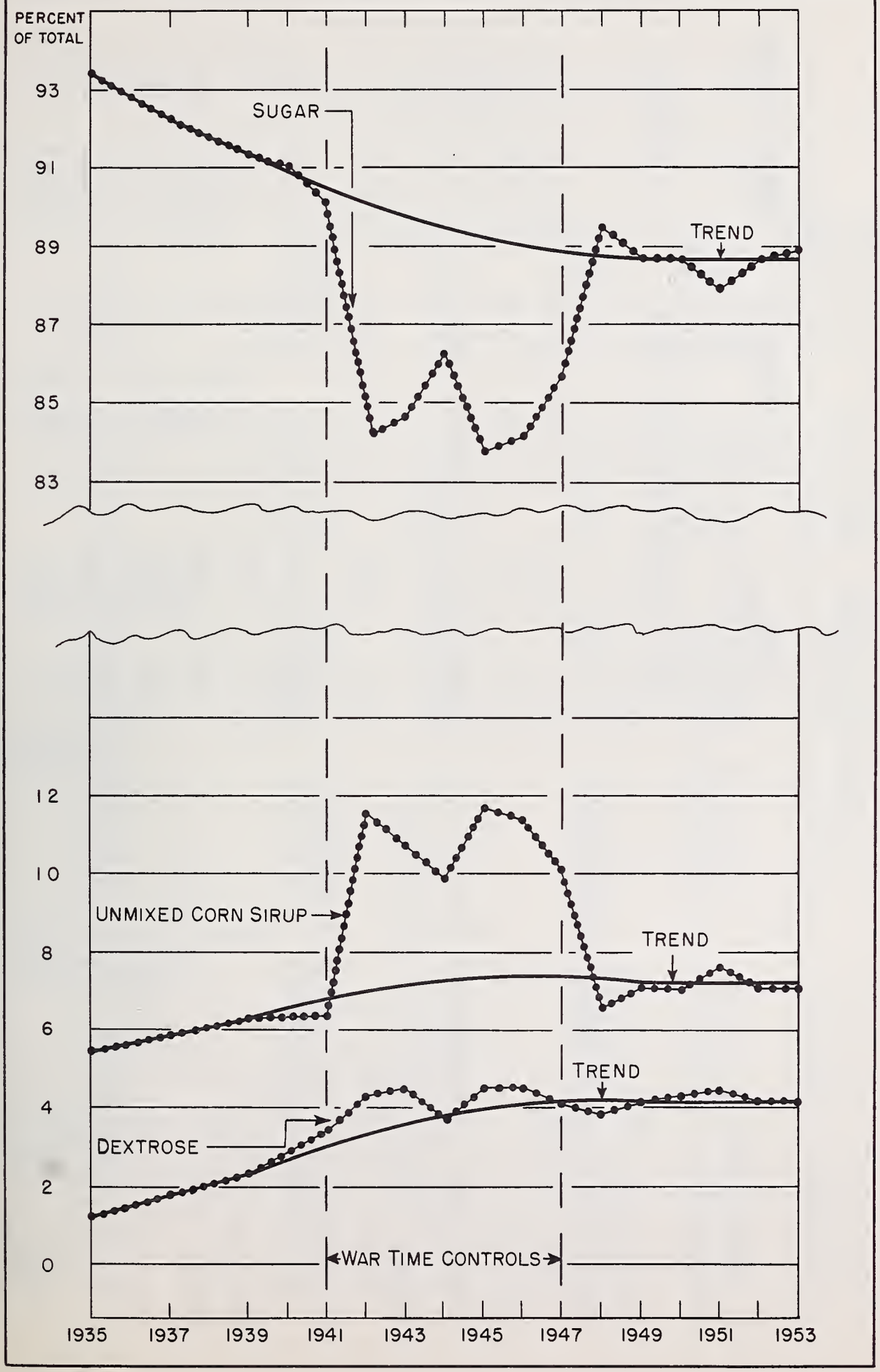

Table 3.- Deliveries of sugar and all sweeteners, by type of buyer, ranked according to changes in percentage of sugar, 1949 to 1953

Type of buyer	Sugar		All sweeteners		Share of sugar	
	1949	1953	1949	1953	1949	1953
	1000 hundredweight, dry basis				Percent	
Multiple and other food uses	4,015	5,959	7,159	9,317	56.1	64.0
Bakery and allied products, cereals and cereal products	12,116	15,651	16,389	20,476	73.9	76.4
Beverages	14,265	16,260	15,342	17,078	93.0	95.2
Confectionery and related products	12,791	13,954	18,761	20,217	68.2	69.0
Canned, bottled, and frozen foods, jams, jellies, preserves, etc.	8,857	12,323	10,191	14,057	86.9	87.7
All other deliveries, including deliveries to Government agencies	1,639	2,719	1,734	2,855	94.5	95.2
Retail and wholesale	77,515	78,156	77,924	78,486	99.5	99.6
Hotels, restaurants, and institutions	547	575	547	575	100.0	100.0
Ice cream and dairy products	4,446	5,622	4,962	6,298	89.6	89.3
Non-food products	737	918	1,386	1,932	53.2	47.5
Total	136,928	152,137	154,395	171,291	88.7	88.8

Table 4.- Deliveries of sugar, unmixed corn sirup, and dextrose by primary distributors by type of buyer, United States, 1949 - 1953

Type of Buyer	Sugar	Unmixed corn sirup	Dextrose	Total	
	Percent of total				1000 cwt.
Bakery and allied products; cereals & cereal products					
1949	73.93	4.84	21.23	100.00	16,389
1950	72.58	4.75	22.67	100.00	17,530
1951	73.16	5.05	21.79	100.00	17,011
1952	74.11	5.23	20.66	100.00	18,373
1953	76.44	4.87	18.69	100.00	20,476
Confectionery and related products					
1949	68.18	30.34	1.48	100.00	18,761
1950	69.59	28.93	1.48	100.00	20,657
1951	67.48	30.85	1.67	100.00	18,449
1952	68.11	29.79	2.10	100.00	18,988
1953	69.02	28.97	2.01	100.00	20,217
Ice cream and dairy products					
1949	89.59	4.95	5.46	100.00	4,962
1950	90.73	4.55	4.72	100.00	5,593
1951	89.46	5.81	4.73	100.00	5,746
1952	89.34	5.91	4.75	100.00	6,202
1953	89.27	6.43	4.30	100.00	6,298
Beverages					
1949	92.98	2.23	4.79	100.00	15,342
1950	93.22	1.91	4.87	100.00	16,215
1951	93.58	1.91	4.51	100.00	15,393
1952	95.08	1.64	3.28	100.00	16,161
1953	95.21	1.60	3.19	100.00	17,078
Canned, bottled, frozen foods, jams, jellies, preserves, etc.					
1949	86.91	5.39	7.70	100.00	10,191
1950	87.80	6.22	5.98	100.00	12,539
1951	87.59	6.98	5.43	100.00	12,747
1952	86.65	8.90	4.45	100.00	12,644
1953	87.67	8.39	3.94	100.00	14,057
Multiple and other food uses					
1949	56.09	39.64	4.27	100.00	7,159
1950	58.73	36.63	4.64	100.00	8,502
1951	56.91	38.33	4.76	100.00	8,655
1952	61.20	33.27	5.53	100.00	8,545
1953	63.96	30.78	5.26	100.00	9,317

Table 4.- Deliveries of sugar, unmixed corn sirup, and dextrose by primary distributors by type of buyer, United States, 1949 - 1953 (continued)

Type of Buyer	Sugar	Unmixed corn sirup	Dextrose	Total	
	Percent of total				1000 cwt.
Non-food products					
1949	53.22	24.58	22.20	100.00	1,386
1950	48.76	25.56	25.68	100.00	1,600
1951	47.02	23.60	29.38	100.00	1,688
1952	51.32	22.47	26.21	100.00	1,784
1953	47.52	20.82	31.66	100.00	1,932
Hotels, restaurants, and institutions					
1949	100.00	-	-	100.00	547
1950	100.00	-	-	100.00	554
1951	100.00	-	-	100.00	576
1952	100.00	-	-	100.00	521
1953	100.00	-	-	100.00	575
Retail and wholesale					
1949	99.47	0.26 1/	0.27	100.00	77,924
1950	99.41	0.29 1/	0.30	100.00	84,710
1951	99.40	0.30 1/	0.30	100.00	75,183
1952	99.57	0.15 1/	0.28	100.00	78,805
1953	99.58	0.13 1/	0.29	100.00	78,486
All other deliveries, including deliveries to Government Agencies					
1949	94.50	-	5.50	100.00	1,734
1950	92.14	-	7.86	100.00	1,909
1951	93.45	-	6.55	100.00	2,405
1952	94.13	-	5.87	100.00	2,816
1953	95.22	-	4.78	100.00	2,855
Total deliveries					
1949	88.69	7.13	4.18	100.00	154,395
1950	88.69	7.02	4.29	100.00	169,809
1951	87.98	7.61	4.41	100.00	157,853
1952	88.69	7.12	4.19	100.00	164,839
1953	88.82	7.06	4.12	100.00	171,291

1/ Corn sirup sales in this category are made through wholesale grocers, jobbers, and sugar dealers.

practically no corn sweeteners.

Canners, preservers, and manufacturers of ice cream and dairy products stabilized their relative purchases of sugar at about 88 percent but increased their relative use of corn sirup at the expense of dextrose. In the confectionery industry, where large quantities of corn sirup are used, the share of sugar has been stable at about 69 percent. Buyers of sweeteners for use in non-food products, such as tobacco and pharmaceuticals, are the only ones who decreased their proportionate use of sugar during the past five years. They have long used relatively more corn sweeteners than other industries. Here sugar use declined from about 53 percent of total sweetener use in 1949, to about 48 percent in 1953, and that of corn sirup from about 25 percent to about 21 percent, with offsetting gains for dextrose.

APPRAISAL OF SUGAR PRODUCTION FROM THE 1954 CROPS IN THE DOMESTIC AREAS

The present outlook for the 1954 sugar crops in the domestic areas is for production of all the sugar required to fill marketing quotas and, in the case of the two mainland areas, for some addition to the carryover (table 5).

In both Hawaii and Puerto Rico sugar production is approximately equal to the combined quotas for mainland and local use. In Puerto Rico, this balance has been achieved by leaving nearly one million tons of sugarcane or about 100,000 tons of sugar unharvested and holding it over for the 1955 crop. Moreover one ton of sugarcane harvested yielded only 219 pounds of sugar, raw value, in 1954. This equals the record low yield (since 1939) for 1952 and is 9 percent below the 1944-53 average.

In the mainland cane area restrictive proportionate shares 1/ are in effect for the first time since before World War II.

1/ Restrictive proportionate shares of sugar crop acreage under the sugar program are similar to the apportionment of the national acreage allotment under other crop restriction programs. When no acreage restriction has been imposed for a crop year, the sugar crop acreage actually planted is declared the proportionate share of each farm for determining conditional payments.

Assuming normal seed requirements and average sugar recovery per ton of sugarcane, by states, the Crop Reporting Board's July 1 estimate of sugarcane production would indicate about 540,000 tons of cane sugar production this year. This would be approximately equal to the target of 545,000 tons for proportionate shares. Since the mainland cane area produced sugar substantially in excess of its 500,000 ton quota in 1952 and in 1953, there will be an estimated carryover of 238,000 tons at the end of the calendar year. This will be slightly more than half of the new crop sugar produced before December 31, 1954, which is estimated at 448,000 tons.

Assuming average sugar recovery per ton of beets, the July 1 estimate of sugar beet production of the Crop Reporting Board would indicate a production of about 1,951,000 tons of sugar, raw value, for the 1954 crop year. Under the crop year concept of the Crop Reporting Board the Imperial Valley crop planted in the fall of 1953 and harvested in the spring of 1954 is part of the 1954 crop. For purposes of Sugar Act administration, the crop year is defined as the crop contracted for in a given calendar year. Therefore, the abnormally large Imperial Valley crop just harvested forms part of the 1953 crop under the Sugar Act concept. In view of the anticipated cutback of plantings in the Imperial Valley in the fall of 1954, the total 1954 crop under the Sugar Act concept is now estimated at 1,899,000 tons, an increase of only about 1 percent over the 1,876,000 ton 1953 crop.

Increased production is indicated for nearly all eastern and several central states of the Beet Area, for Idaho and for California outside of the Imperial Valley. Abnormally poor weather conditions, however, indicate a 22 percent decline in the production of Colorado in spite of a sizeable increase in acreage. Decreases also are expected in the adjoining states of Wyoming and Nebraska. Marketing allotments to beet processors will be issued for 1954; but no restrictive proportionate shares are in effect for this year. If restrictive proportionate shares had been issued, they would have had to permit a production at least equal to the present production estimate of about 1.9 million tons of sugar, raw value, since the reserve carryover was somewhat low. However, with two successive crops in excess of the 1.8 million ton quota, a reserve carryover of about 10 percent of the quota will have been built up with the 1954 crop.

Table 5.- Appraisal of sugar production from 1954 crops in domestic areas

	Domestic beet area	Mainland cane	Hawaii	Puerto Rico	Virgin Islands	Total
	Thousand short tons, raw value					
Carryover 1/1/54						
Stocks	1,125	183	3	140	1	1,452
To be harvested after 1/1/54	315	107	-	-	-	422
Total carryover	1,440	290	3	140	1	1,874
Production	1,899	540	1,092	1,205	11	4,747
Total carryover plus production	3,339	830	1,095	1,345	12	6,621
Marketing quota 1954	1,800	500	1,092	1,180	12	4,584
Carryover 1/1/55						
Stocks	not est.	238	3	165	-	not est.
To be harvested after 1/1/55	not est.	92	-	-	-	not est.
Total carryover	1,539	330	3	165	-	2,037

SUGAR ACT OF 1948 -- ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS

Date announced	Administrative Action
June 18, 1954	Establishment of "fair and reasonable" prices for 1954-crop sugar beets at prices not less than those provided for in the 1954-crop purchase contract between processor-producers and producers as a basis for settlement for sugar beets purchased from producers. Most 1954-crop contracts are virtually the same as for the 1953-crop. At the time of issuance of this determination, purchase contracts for the Imperial Valley (California) district had not been negotiated; however, if the contracts are no less favorable to producers than the prices provided for in the 1953 contracts, such 1954 contracts would be approved by this determination.
July 13, 1954	Public hearing regarding Louisiana sugarcane wages and prices, originally scheduled for July 21, to be held on July 28, 1954, in the Grand Theatre at Thibodaux, Louisiana, beginning at 9:30 a.m., testimony to be received on (1) fair and reasonable wage rates for workers in Louisiana employed in the harvesting of the 1954 crop of sugarcane and in the production and cultivation of sugarcane during 1955, and (2) fair prices for the 1954 crop of sugarcane. The Department requests all interested persons to appear at the hearing to present their views and pertinent data regarding wages and prices.
July 14, 1954	Establishment of fair and reasonable wage rates for Florida sugarcane workers employed in the production, cultivation and harvesting of sugarcane during the period July 1, 1954 to June 30, 1955, at the same rates provided for the 1953-54 period. Average earnings of workers, including incentives and fringe benefits, are expected to average about 85 cents per hour.

STATISTICAL SERIES IN THIS ISSUE

HIGHLIGHTS

1. Deliveries of sugar by primary distributors for United States consumption during June were 802 thousand tons, 32 thousand tons or 4 percent larger than June 1953; deliveries during the first 6 months of 1954 were 3,898 thousand tons, 67 thousand tons or 1.7 percent less than the same period of 1953.

   Deliveries by beet processors up 69 thousand tons, 58 percent, for the month as compared with June 1953 and up 103 thousand tons, 14 percent, for the first half year. Refiner's deliveries down 36 thousand tons, and those of importers 10 thousand tons, 6 percent and 13 percent, respectively, in June as compared with the same month last year. For the first half year they were lower by 109 thousand tons (4 percent) and 63 thousand tons (19 percent), respectively.

2. Stocks held by primary distributors on July 3 were 1,472 thousand tons, 183 thousand tons or 14 percent higher than on June 30, 1953; stocks of each group of distributors were higher.

3. Charges against quotas for January-June totaled 4,342 thousand tons, 25 thousand tons or 0.6 percent higher than during the comparable period of 1953. There were increases in charges against quotas for the domestic beet sugar area, the Republic of the Philippines and Cuba; decreases for Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and "full-duty" countries. Charges against quotas during the first 13 days of July totaled 248 thousand tons.

Table 6.- Distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the continental United States, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii during January - May 1954 and 1953

	1954	1953
	(Short tons, raw value)	
Continental United States		
Refiners' raw sugar	489	1,091
Refiners' refined sugar	2,224,346	2,296,224
Beet sugar processors	635,655	601,041
Importers' direct-consumption sugar	197,111	249,915
Mainland cane mills direct-consumption sugar	51,994	55,130
Total	3,109,595	3,203,401
Deliveries for non-quota purposes	13,450	8,346
For continental consumption*	3,096,145	3,195,055
Puerto Rico	36,851	30,197
Hawaii	15,663	16,422

* Includes deliveries for United States military forces at home abroad.

Table 7.- Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, May 31, 1954 and 1953

	1954	1953
	(Short tons, raw value)	
Refiners' raw	386,487	310,429
Refiners' refined	328,559	377,991
Beet sugar processors	716,072	637,112
Importers' direct-consumption sugar	89,116	74,582
Mainland cane mills	104,918	14,456
Total	1,625,152	1,414,570

Table 8.- Raw sugar: Refiners' stocks, receipts and meltings, January - May 1954

Source of supply	Stocks Jan. 1, 1954	Receipts	Meltings	Deliveries for direct consumption	Stocks May 31, 1954
	(Short tons, raw value)				
Cuba	17,905	1,322,047	1,153,249	123	186,580
Hawaii	59,041	320,479	323,791	0	55,729
Mainland cane	67,819	115,958	168,394	127	15,256
Philippines	29,250	421,354	387,421	84	63,099
Puerto Rico	13,414	358,554	305,990	155	65,823
Virgin Islands	0	2,259	2,259	0	0
Other countries	512	2,467	2,979	0	0
Miscellaneous	0	46	46	0	0
Total	187,941	2,543,164	2,344,129	489	386,487

Source: Compiled from reports submitted on Form SU-15A by cane sugar refiners.

Table 9.- Refined sugar: Refiners' and processors' stocks, production and deliveries, January - May 1954

	Cane Sugar	Beet sugar
	(Short tons, raw value)	
Stocks, January 1, 1954	217,064	1,125,256
Production	2,335,888	227,049
Received from other primary distributors	3,189	2,259
Deliveries for consumption and export	2,224,346	635,655
Deliveries to other primary distributors	3,236	2,837
Stocks, May 31, 1954	328,559	716,072

Source: Compiled from reports submitted on Form SU-16A and SU-11C by cane sugar refiners and beet sugar processors.

Table 10.- Direct-consumption sugar; Importers' stocks, receipts and deliveries, January-May 1954

Source of supply	Stocks Jan.1, 1954	Receipts	Deliveries	Stocks May 31, 1954
	(Short tons, raw value)			
Cuba	2,780	189,354	125,956	66,178
Hawaii	2,194	8,928	8,095	3,027
Philippines	322	1,305	1,340	287
Puerto Rico	0	51,617	41,558	10,059
Other countries	6,076	23,651	20,162	9,565
Total	11,372	274,855	197,111	89,116

Source: Compiled from reports on Form SU-15B submitted by importers of direct-consumption sugar.

Table 11.- Mainland sugarcane mills' stocks, production and deliveries of sugar - January - May, 1954

	(Short tons, raw value)	
Stocks January 1, 1954		143,546
Production		107,558
Deliveries		
For further processing	94,192	
For direct-consumption	51,994	
Total		146,186
Stocks May 31, 1954		104,918

Source: Compiled from reports submitted by mainland sugarcane processors and processor-refiners.

Table 12.- Distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the continental United States, June and January-June, 1954 and 1953

	1954 1/		1953	
	June	Jan.-June	June	Jan.-June
	(Short tons, raw value)			
Refiners	545,790	2,770,625	582,326	2,879,639
Beet processors	188,255	823,910	119,475	720,516
Importers	67,374	264,485	77,076	326,991
Mainland sugarcane mills	2,560	54,554	2,543	57,672
Total	803,979	3,913,574	781,420	3,984,818
Deliveries for non-quota purposes	1,628	15,078	10,994	19,340
For continental consumption 2/	802,351	3,898,496	770,426	3,965,478

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Includes deliveries for U. S. military forces at home and abroad.

Table 13.- Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, July 3, 1954 and June 30, 1953.

	July 3, 1954 1/	June 30, 1953
	(Short tons, raw value)	
Refiners' raw	368,144	293,205
Refiners' refined	327,255	352,900
Beet sugar processors	577,141	568,548
Importers' direct-consumption sugar	94,725	62,930
Mainland sugarcane mills	104,918 2/	11,579
Total	1,472,183	1,289,162

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Not available; estimated same as May 31, 1954.

Table 14.- Status of 1954 sugar quotas as of June 30, 1954

Area	Quota	Credit for drawback of duty	Charge to quota and offset to drawback of duty	Unfilled balance: Total	Unfilled balance: Within direct consumption limits for off-shore areas
			short tons, raw value		
Domestic beet	1,800,000	-	823,969	976,031	-
Mainland cane	500,000	-	188,363 1/	311,637	-
Hawaii	1,052,000	-	418,784	633,216	14,632
Puerto Rico	1,080,000	-	549,770	530,230	44,378
Virgin Islands	12,000	-	2,255	9,745	0
Republic of the Philippines	974,000	-	591,350	382,650	56,316
Cuba	2,670,720	2,360	1,716,762	956,318	119,640
Other foreign countries (see below)	111,280	1,005	50,813	61,472	319
Total	8,200,000	3,365	4,342,066	3,861,299	-
Foreign countries other than Cuba and Republic of the Philippines					
Dominican Republic	27,634	388	20,043	7,979	)
El Salvador	4,140	0	0	4,140	)
Haiti	2,674	9	2,682	1	)
Mexico	11,458	112	11,570	0	) 319
Nicaragua	7,832	0	7,824	8	)
Peru	51,978	496	3,130	49,344	)
Unspecified countries (those without individual prorations)	5,564	0	5,564 2/	0 3/	)
Total	111,280	1,005	50,813	61,472	
			Liquid Sugar 4/		
			Wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content		
Cuba	7,970,558	-	6,429,219	1,541,339	
Dominican Republic	830,894	-	0	830,894	
British West Indies	300,000	-	0	300,000	

1/ June estimated same as June 1953.

2/ Belgium, 337; China (Formosa), 1,040; Canada, 995; Costa Rica, 1,036; Hong Kong, 6; Netherlands, 1,037; Panama, 1,113.

3/ Applications being held awaiting availability of quota comprise: Belgium, 243; Canada, 214; China (Formosa), 1,186; Costa Rica, 1,261; Denmark, 1,164; Hong Kong, 6; Netherlands, 974; Panama, 986; total 6,034.

4/ 900 gallons entered by United Kingdom under Section 212.

Table 15.- Comparison of charges to quotas and offsets to drawback of duty January - June 1953 and 1954

(Short tons, raw value and percentage)

Area	1953 Tons	1954 Tons	Increases 1953 to 1954 Tons	Increases 1953 to 1954 Percent	Decreases 1953 to 1954 Tons	Decreases 1953 to 1954 Percent
Domestic beet	719,432	823,969	104,537	14.5	-	-
Mainland cane	187,703 1/	188,363 2/	660	0.4	-	-
Hawaii	505,470	418,784	-	-	86,686	17.2
Puerto Rico	644,576	549,770	-	-	94,806	14.8
Virgin Islands	6,820	2,255	-	-	4,565	66.9
Republic of the Philippines	532,254	591,350	59,096	11.1	-	-
Cuba	1,664,375	1,716,762	52,387	3.1	-	-
Other foreign countries (see below)	56,487	50,813	-	-	5,674	10.0
Total	4,317,117	4,342,066	24,949 3/	0.6 3/		
Foreign countries other than Cuba and Republic of the Philippines						
Dominican Republic	16,948	20,043	3,095	18.3	-	-
El Salvador	0	0	-	-	-	-
Haiti	2,280	2,682	402	17.6	-	-
Mexico	10,269	11,570	1,301	12.7	-	-
Nicaragua	6,948	7,824	876	12.7	-	-
Peru	15,061	3,130	-	-	11,931	79.2
Unspecified countries (those without individual prorations)	4,981 4/	5,564 5/	583	11.7	-	-
Total	56,487	50,813			5,674 6/	10.0 6/

Liquid Sugar

	Wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content					
Cuba	5,507,108	6,429,219	922,111	16.7	-	-
Dominican Republic	11,804	0	-	-	11,804	100.0
British West Indies	0	0	-	-	-	-

1/ Revised.
2/ June estimated same as June 1953.
3/ Net increase.
4/ Includes entries in short tons raw value, from the following countries: United Kingdom, 993; Costa Rica, 991, Netherlands, 992, Panama, 992; Formosa, 984; Belgium, 29.
5/ Belgium, 337; China (Formosa), 1,040; Canada, 995; Costa Rica, 1,036; Hong Kong, 6; Netherlands, 1,037; Panama, 1,113.
6/ Net decrease.

Table 16 .- Status of 1954 sugar quotas as of July 13, 1954

Area	Quota	Credit for drawback of duty	Charge to quota and offset to drawback of duty	Unfilled balance: Total	Unfilled balance: Within direct consumption limits for off-shore areas
			short tons, raw value		
Domestic beet	1,800,000	-	870,849 1/	929,151	-
Mainland cane	500,000	-	189,528 1/	310,472	-
Hawaii	1,052,000	-	482,373	569,627	13,637
Puerto Rico	1,080,000	-	559,766	520,234	45,205
Virgin Islands	12,000	-	2,255	9,745	0
Republic of the Philippines	974,000	-	635,082	338,918	56,085
Cuba	2,670,720	2,360	1,798,921	874,159	93,242
Other foreign countries (see below)	111,280	1,005	51,102	61,183	4
Total	8,200,000	3,365	4,589,876	3,613,489	-
Foreign countries other than Cuba and Republic of the Philippines					
Dominican Republic	27,634	388	20,017	8,005	)
El Salvador	4,140	0	0	4,140	)
Haiti	2,674	9	2,682	1	)
Mexico	11,458	112	11,570	0	) 4
Nicaragua	7,832	-	7,823	9	)
Peru	51,978	496	3,446	49,028	)
Unspecified countries (those without individual prorations)	5,564	-	5,564 2/	0 3/	)
Total	111,280	1,005	51,102	61,183	
			Liquid Sugar 4/		
			Wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content		
Cuba	7,970,558	-	7,545,885	424,673	
Dominican Republic	830,894	-	0	830,894	
British West Indies	300,000	-	0	300,000	

1/ Estimated.

2/ Belgium, 337; China (Formosa), 1,040; Canada, 995; Costa Rica, 1,036; Hong Kong, 6; Netherlands, 1,037; Panama, 1,113.

3/ Applications being held awaiting availability of quota comprise: Belgium, 243; Canada, 214; China (Formosa), 1,421; Costa Rica, 1,261; Denmark, 1,164; Hong Kong, 8; Netherlands, 974; Panama, 986; total, 6,271.

4/ 900 gallons entered by United Kingdom under Section 212.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Commodity Stabilization Service
Sugar Division
Washington 25, D. C.

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